



CEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT

COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. Gareth M. Williams, M.B. CH.B. D.P.H.

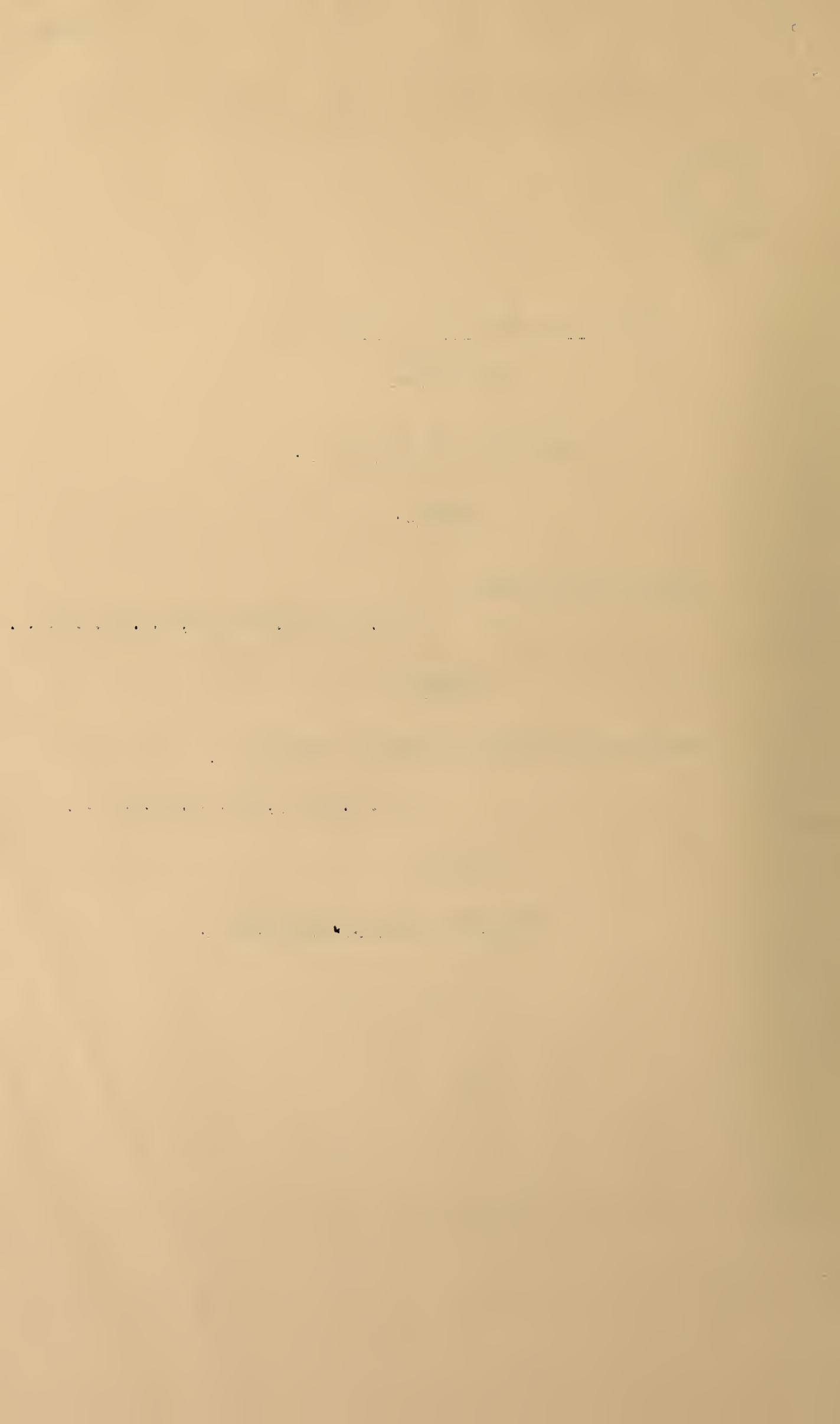
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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR & SURVEYOR.

R. W. Aubrey, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st. December, 1966.



CEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT 1966.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Ceiriog Rural District for the year ended 31st. December, 1966. I myself actually commenced duties on the 1st. April, 1966, upon the retirement of Dr. T. Kenrick Hughes.

POPULATION - The Registrar General's mid year estimate of population was 7,170 a decrease of 50 as compared with the previous year. It is to be hoped that the new factory at Chirk will reverse this continual trend.

BIRTHS - The total live births was 107 (51 boys; 56 girls) a decrease of 22 as compared with 1965. This decrease reflects the general trend in England and Wales during the past 3 years. Included in the total are 3 illegitimate births. The vast majority of the births took place in hospital.

BIRTH RATE (Comparability factor 1.12) - The birth rate was 15.2 births per 1000 mid year population. When adjusted for comparison with England and Wales as a whole this comes 17.0. This shows a decrease as compared with the 1965 figure of 20.16.

STILL BIRTHS - 2 Still births were registered (1 male; 1 female) as compared with 1 in 1965. This gives a still birth rate of 18.35. The figure for England and Wales was 15.4.

DEATHS - A total of 94 deaths occurred as compared to 90 in 1965 and 73 in 1964. This is the second successive year in which an increase has occurred. Of the total number 53 were men and 41 women, and the vast majority (83) occurred in age group 55 and over.

When causes of death are analysed one finds that diseases of the heart and circulation generally, account for the vast majority (46) and this reflects the general pattern in Britain during recent years. The proportion of cardio-vascular deaths however (just under 50% of the total) show a decrease as compared with 1965 when they accounted for over 60% of the total.

The total of deaths from cancer of all types was 17, an increase of 1 on 1965. Other causes of death included:- Influenza (3) Pneumonia (5), Bronchitis (7) Other diseases of the Respiratory System (2), Kidney disease (1), Prostrate Gland disease (1), Congenital Malformation (2), Accidents (2), Syphilis (1), and Tuberculosis (1). The remaining 6 are classified as other defined and ill-defined diseases.

DEATH RATE (Comparability factor 1.00) - The crude death rate was 13.1 (adjusted rate also 13.1). That for England and Wales was 11.7.

INFANT DEATHS (under age of 1 year) - There were 3 infant deaths (1 male and 2 female) during the year 2 of which occurred in the neo-natal period (first 4 weeks).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE - This was 31.36 for 1966 compared with 7.75 for 1965. This for England and Wales was 19.0.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - A total number of 14 Infectious Diseases were notified during the year. The total is comprised of 11 cases of Measles and 3 cases of Tuberculosis. As far as the records show this is an all time record low figure and the figure has been decreasing rapidly over the past few years (cf 39 in 1965, 102 in 1964). As I commented in last year's Report the notification figures do not reflect the total incidence of infectious disease, firstly because a great many diseases are not notifiable and also pressure of work on General Practitioners often leads to neglect of notification.

The total number of Tuberculosis Cases notified (3) show a decrease on both 1965 (5) 1964 (5) and 1963 (4). This follows the pattern that has evolved in Great Britain since the last war with this disease, which was once one of the most prevalent causes of death. New cases are however still being notified which show that an infector pool still remains in this country and total eradication is still some way off.

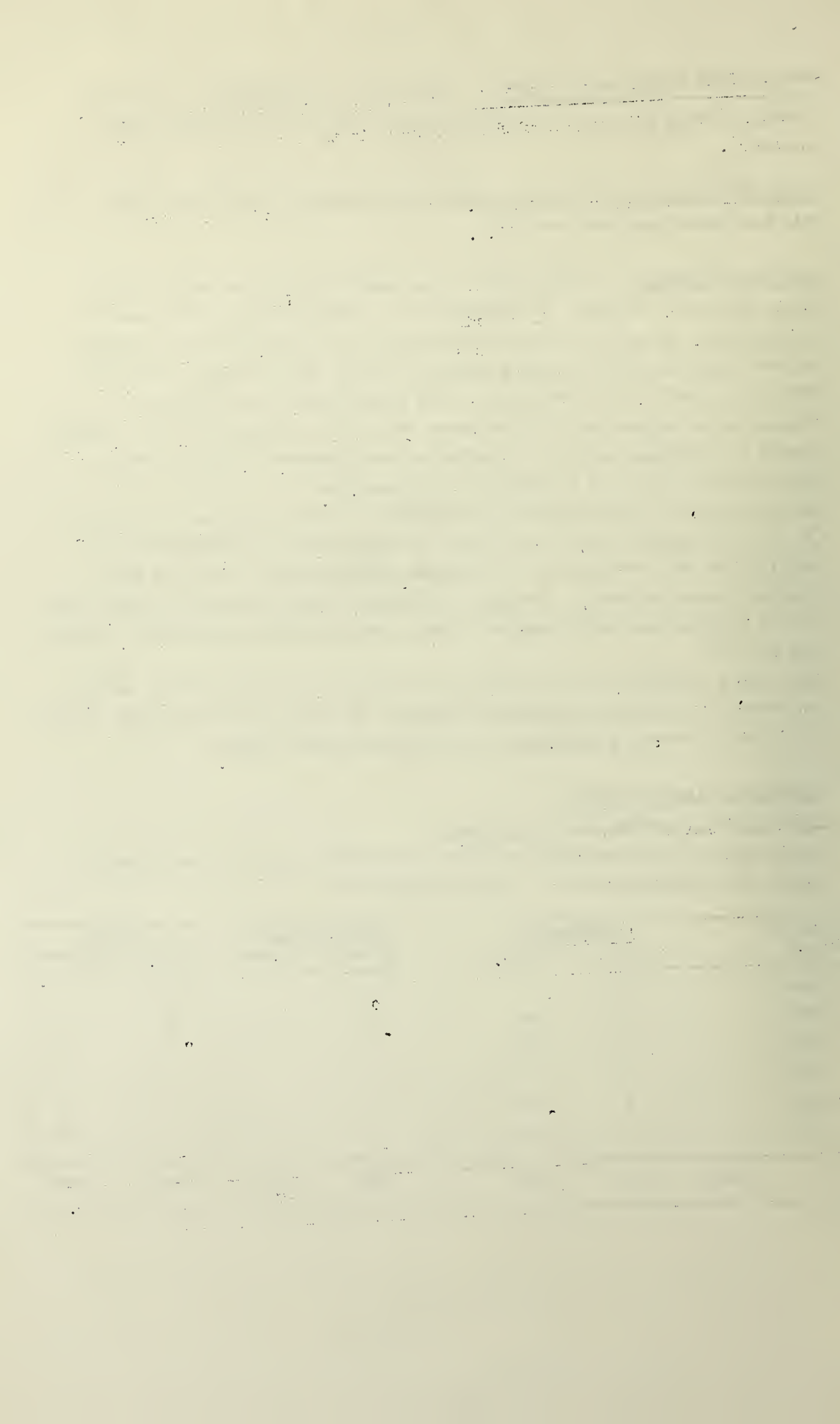
With regard to measles, great advances are at present being made both in Britain and America with regard to immunisation against the disease and it is quite feasible that it will be totally eradicated in the not too distant future.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(a) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The following table summarises the protection afforded against these diseases during 1966 subdivided into the various age-groups:-

Year of Birth.	<u>Diphtheria</u>		<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Tetanus</u>	
	Primary.	Booster.	Primary.	Booster.	Primary.	Booster.
1966	30	-	30	-	30	-
1965	62	21	62	19	62	21
1964	4	55	4	55	4	55
1963	3	5	3	5	3	5
1959 -1962	6	68	2	31	5	63
1949 -1958	-	59	-	17	-	55
Total	105	208	101	127	104	199.



There are no significant changes in the figures for Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple Antigen) primary courses as compared with 1965. There are however great increases in the number of booster doses for Diptheria and Tetanus but not for Whooping Cough. This follows the general pattern throughout the county of Denbighshire in that all school children are protected against the first two diseases during their school careers whereas further protection against Whooping Cough is not necessary after the age of four.

(b) POLIOMYELITIS -

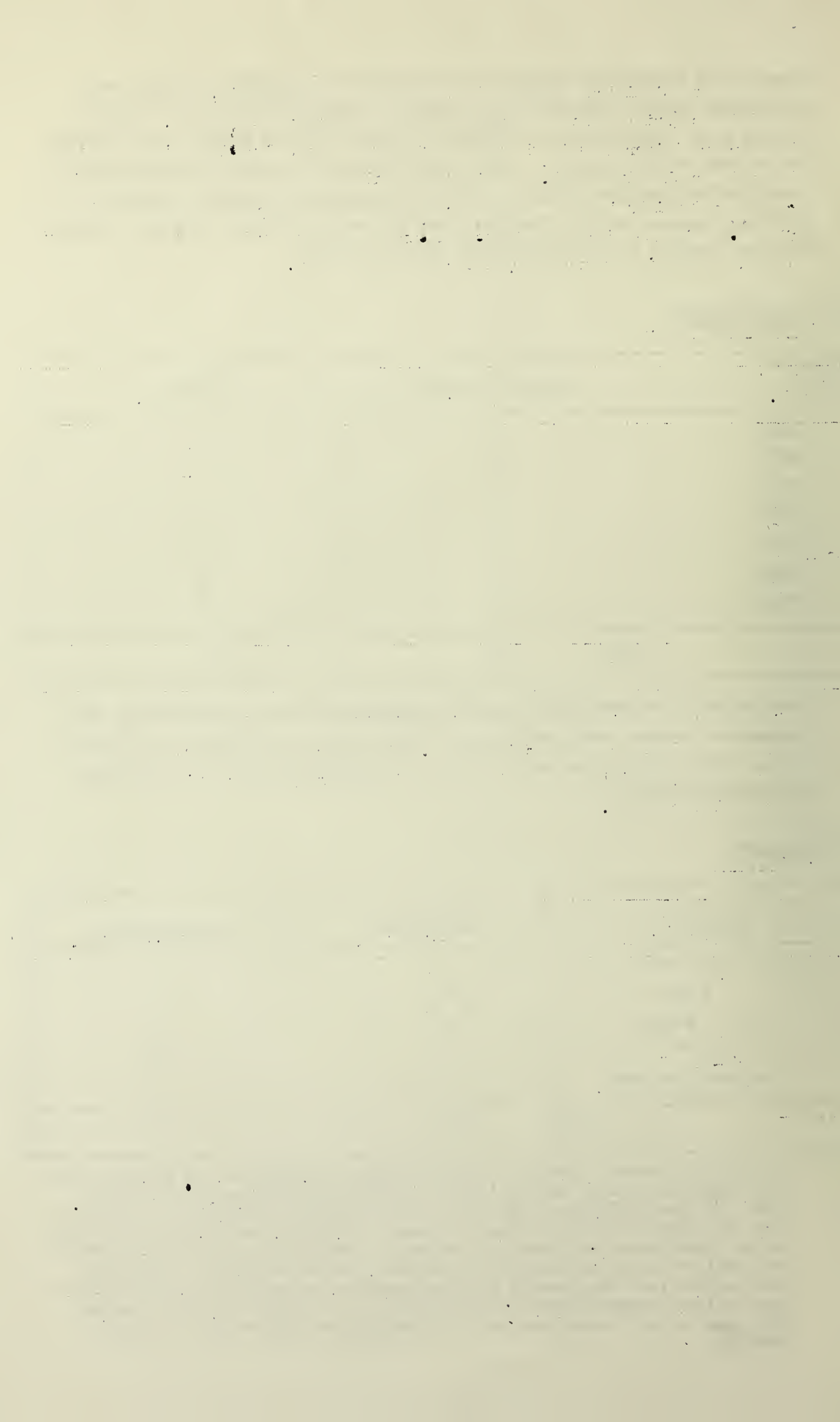
Year of Birth.	Primary Vaccination.	Booster.
1966	9	-
1965	60	-
1964	4	-
1963	2	2
1959 - 1962	4	67
1949 - 1958	1	15
Others	3	8
Total	83	92

With regard to Poliomyelitis there is a significant drop in the number of both primary and booster doses administered. This decrease is difficult to explain as the orally administered polio vaccine is extremely popular with the public for obvious reasons.

(c) SMALLPOX.

Age at Date of Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.
0 - 12 months	7	-
1 year	51	-
2 - 4 years	12	-
5 - 15 "	27	26
16 years and over	1	5
Total	98	31

It will be seen that there is a very substantial increase in the figures both with regard to primary vaccinations (54 in 1965) and boosters (3 in 1965). This I fully anticipated as it will be remembered that outbreaks of the minor form of smallpox occurred during the summer of 1966 in the Midlands of England and in South Wales. As always such outbreaks provide the greatest incentive for the public to avail themselves of vaccination and an additional factor here also was the fact that several European countries demanded valid certificates from British holiday makers. As no outbreak has occurred in Britain during this year so far I anticipate that the vaccination figures will once again diminish.



CHIROPODY SERVICE

CLINIC	Number on Register at 31. 12. 66.	Number of Sessions held.	Number of Treatments Given.	Number on Waiting List at 31. 12. 66.
Chirk.	69	52	307	1
Glyn Ceiriog	16	9	53	-
Llanrhaeadr Y.M.	29	11	55	-

This is the first full year during which the clinics at Glyn Ceiriog and Llanrhaeadr operated. These clinics have now become fully established and it is gratifying to note that the waiting list at all clinics at the end of the year was practically nil.

I would like to end this report by expressing my appreciation of the friendliness and co-operation I have received during this my first year of office, from all my colleagues and staff of the Council. I am also indebted to the Council itself for its friendliness both in committee and on all other occasions.

I also feel it incumbent upon me as a bilingual Welshman to end this report by expressing the above sentiments in the mother tongue. I feel sure that the English speaking members of the Council will appreciate that this is a small effort on my part to accord to the language a measure of the new respect and status that it is enjoying throughout Wales at present.

Pleser mawr yw gennyf ddiweddu yr adroddiad yma fynegi fy ngwerthfawrogiad diffuant o'r cyfeillgarwch a'r cydweithrediad yr wyf wedi ei gael yn ystod fy mlwyddyn gyntaf, gan fy nghyd swyddogion a gweision eraill y Cyngor. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddyledus iawn i'r Cyngor am eu cyfeillgarwch hwythau yn y pwyllgorau, ac hefyd ar bob achlysur arall.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. Gareth M. Williams.

Medical Officer of Health
(Swyddog Meddygol Iechyd).



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HOUSING

Schemes are in course of preparation for the erection of houses, flats and old people's bungalows at Coronation Drive, Chirk, Bronywaun, Chirk, Glyn-Ceiriog and Llangedwyn, comprising in total 175 housing units.

It is hoped that the Coronation Drive, Chirk, Glyn Ceiriog and Llangedwyn schemes will commence in the later part of 1967.

The Council has purchased Nos. 4.5.6 & 7 Waterfall Street, Llanrhaeadr, with the intention of improving these houses also the amenities of this particular street. The work of improving the 74 houses at Chirk Green, Chirk, is proceeding and at the end of 1966 a total of 63 houses have been completed.

During the year the Council has installed water closets in the bathrooms of 29 houses, 10 at Erw-Wladys, Glyn Ceiriog, 4 at Tanybryn, Pontfadog, and 15 at North View, Rhosywaun, Chirk.

A Scheme has been embarked upon to improve the electrical installations in all houses erected under the 1919 & 1924 Housing Schemes by providing a cooker circuit, lighting and power plugs in every room.

HOUSING REPAIRS ACCOUNT

The following Table shows the value of work carried out during 1966 in connection with the maintenance of the Council's Housing Estates:-

No. of Houses.	To Credit Repairs Account.	To Debit Repairs Account.	Average Cost per house.
890	£11,293. 1. 6.	£9132. 17. 11.	£10. 5. 0.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Rural District.

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the following samples have been taken from the Council and Privately owned water supplies:-

Bacteriological Analysis

Public Supplies - Satisfactory - 26
Unsatisfactory - 4

Private Supplies

Chemical - Satisfactory - 1
Bacteriological - " - 2

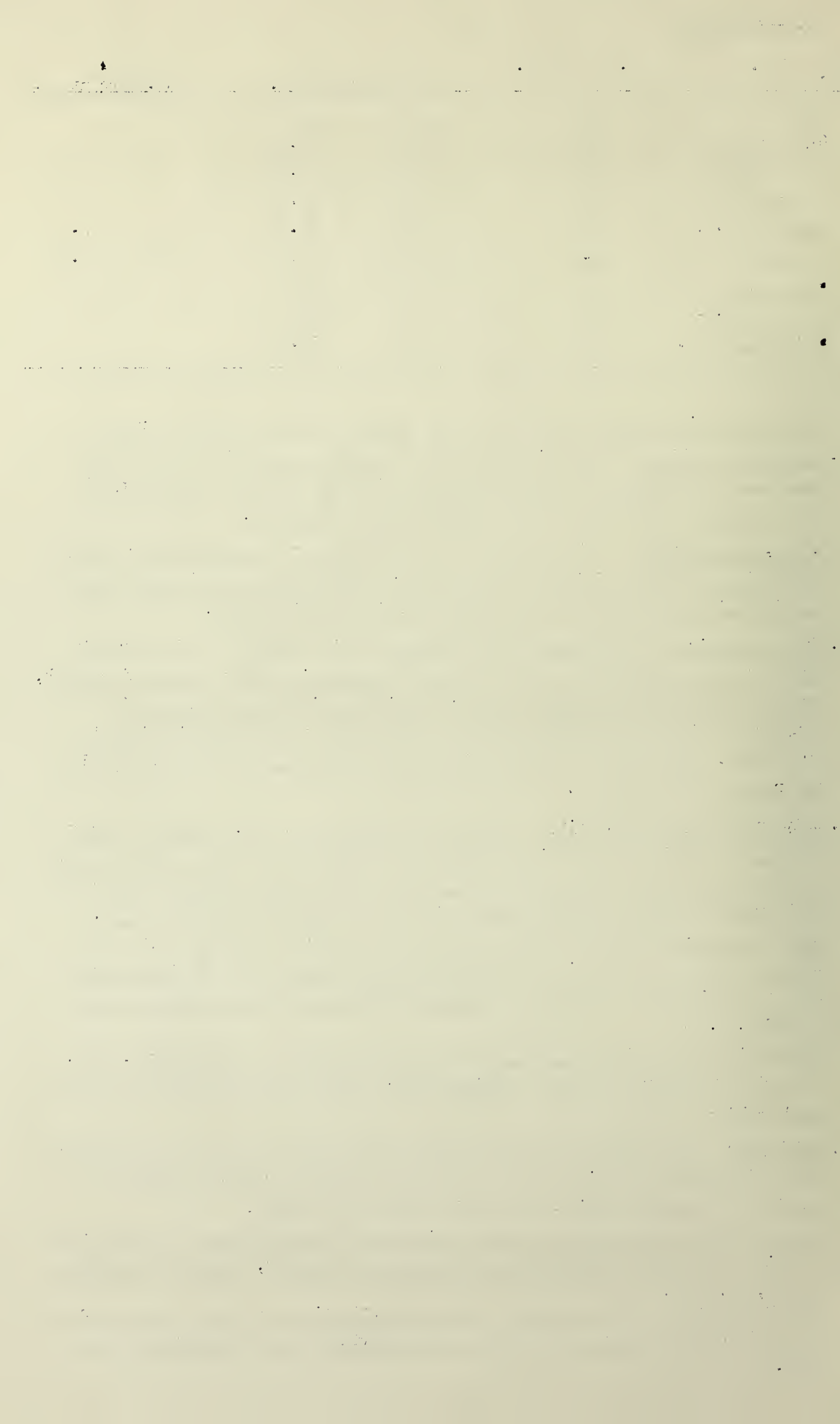
FLUORIDATION - The Council has decided against introducing fluoride to the water supplies in the area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Year 1966.	No. of Houses.	Direct to House		Standpipe	
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Chirk	1178	1178	100%		
Glyn Traian	298	266	88.6%		
Glyn Ceiriog	237	265	82.8%		
Llancadwaladr	44	32	74.4%		
Llanarmon D.C.	66	57	86.3%	2	3.0
Llansilin	306	243	81.1	7	2.3
Llangedwyn	54	54	100%		
Llanarmon M.M.	17	17	100%		
Llanrhaeadr Y.M.	296	284	97.2%		

Water Supply improvement schemes have been prepared for the following areas:-

1. Castle Mill, Chirk - The laying of a new 2" diameter water main to supply the area from the Pandy Water Scheme, the area having been formerly supplied by the West Shropshire Water Board, which scheme has been completed.
2. Garth, Glyn Ceiriog - The connection of this village to the Pandy Water Supply by pumping from Glyn Ceiriog to the reservoir of the existing Garth Water Supply and discontinuing the use of the existing service of this scheme.
3. Fron Isa, Chirk to Pant Dafydd Goch, Pontfadog:- The laying of a 2" water main from the pump house of the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company at Gilfach, Fron, to afford a public supply of water to this area is being considered in conjunction with the Chirk Castle Estate, the owners of the properties in this area (Note. at the time of writing this report, this scheme has been abandoned at the request of the owners).
4. Whitehurst to Maesgwyn, Chirk. - As Messrs Cadbury Bros., Ltd., propose to erect a large factory in the area with a demand on the Chirk Water Supply which exceeds the quantity of water available arrangements are being made to purchase water in bulk from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company to supply the need. Such a scheme will necessitate the Council entering into an agreement with the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company and the laying of a 6" diameter water main from Whitehurst to Maesgwyn a distance of 2328 yards at an estimated cost of £7906. 0. 0.
Negotiations are taking place between the Council and Messrs Cadbury Bros., Ltd., to arrive at an agreed capital contribution from this Company towards the cost of these works.
5. Bwlchyddar - The local water scheme supplying this hamlet has never been adequate during dry seasons and with the present tendency towards providing additional amenities to dwellings this shortage will become more marked.
Estimates have been prepared for the provision of a pumping scheme to supply water to this area from the Pentrefelin Water Supply near Henblas, Gartheryr, amounting to £12,600. 0. 0.
Before embarking on this expensive scheme investigations are being carried out to ascertain whether a more local scheme can be provided to meet the demands of the area.



SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Houses visited	397
" revisited	512
Water Supplies	278
Nuisances	49
Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Works	263
New Buildings	531
Various	699
Meat Inspections	54
Septic Tank inspections	385

OFFICES, SHOP and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of premises registered on the 31st. December, 1966 was 37. This is less than the previous year due to two business not now employing personnel.

120 persons i.e. 56 men and 64 women are employed in these premises, half of these in retail shops.

No accidents were reported as is necessary when an employee injures him/herself whilst at work.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES and MEAT INSPECTION

There are still three licensed slaughter houses in the district but only two are in use. 80 visits were made to these premises for the purpose of meat inspection. A total of 786 animals were slaughtered during the year, nearly 100 less than last year.

All animals killed are inspected and stamped in accordance with the regulations and charges made for the service as fixed by the Council.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

	Cattle including Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed) Number inspected)	55	-	-	656	75
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	27	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and syticerci.	9%	-	-	4.1%	8%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5.3%

Total weight of meat condemned - 132 lbs.

MEAT STAINING and STERILIZATION REGULATIONS 1957.

As seen from the previous table, 132 lbs. of meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption. No whole carcasses were condemned but some parts or organs of 112 animals were.

Private contractors collect all the condemned meat and offal and dispose of it so that it cannot be sold to the public.

MILK and DAIRIES.

It was not necessary to institute formal proceedings under the Act for any breach of Regulations. Advice on structural improvements was given where necessary.

UN SOUND FOOD & FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955 Sec:

During the year the amount of food which was unsound and surrendered to the department is as follows:-

Tinned Milk	14
" Cream	1
" Vegetables	33
" Tomatoes	81
" Fruit	78
" Soup	59
" Rice Pudding	5
" Meat	11
" Fish	10
Cooked Meat	41 lbs.
Tinned Fruit Juice	17

All condemned food is disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip.

CAUSES of DEATH.

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Tuberculosis		1
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	1
" " Lung Bronchus	2	-
Other " & Lymphatic Neoplasms	4	6
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	7
Coronary Disease, Angina	14	3
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1
Other Heart Disease	5	9
" Circulatory Disease	1	2
Influenza	1	2
Pneumonia	2	3
Bronchitis	6	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
Congenital Malformations	1	1
Other defined & Ill-defined Diseases	4	2
All other Accidents	2	-
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>41</u>

ICE CREAM - All Ice Cream in the district is pre-packed and manufactured by reputable firms outside the district.

TUBERCULOSIS.	Cases at 1965.	New Cases.	Cases Removed.	Cases at 1966.
Pulmonary - Male	34	1	3	32
" Female	26	1	2	25
Non-Pulmonary -Male	7	-	-	7
" " -Female	8	1	1	8

PLAN SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Alterations and Conversions	60
(b) New Buildings	57
(c) Approved	108
(d) Not approved	9
(e) Carried out.	86.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspection made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of Inspections. (3)	Written Notices.(4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
i)Factories in which Section 1,2. 3.4 & 6 are to be inforced by Local Authorities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	22	Nil	Nil
iii) Other Premises in Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	26	22	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instructed.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) Overcrowding (S.2) Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) Insufficient drainage of floors (S.6)		NIL		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient. (b) Unsuitable or defective. (c) Not separate for sexes. Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		NIL		

